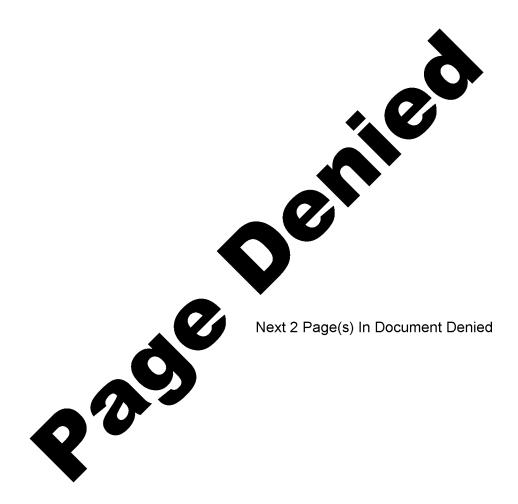
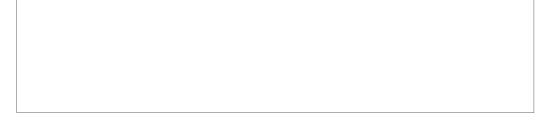
50X1-HUM



|     |           | opy Approved for Release  |  |   | 55/(11/10 |
|-----|-----------|---|--|---|-----------|
|     |           |   |  |   | ,•        |
|     | DUMIRI :  | USSE  |  |   |           |
|     | rubject : | MULTIARY NEWS: 'To I Colonel Z. Zmiltsov, Lieutement-Colonel V. V. Chudir | mprove Command Tr<br>Lieutenant-Colone<br>Paramonov, and G | aining", by<br>l I. Sevryukov,<br>uards Colonel | :         |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
| × . |           |   |  |   | 50X1-     |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |
|     |           |   |  |   | -         |
|     |           |   |  |   |           |

| Declassified in Part | - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/05/29 : CIA-RDP10-00105R000403  | 700001-2        |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|
|                      |  | 50X1-HUM        |
|                      | Readers Propose  |                 |
|                      | To Improve Command Training  |                 |
|                      | The state of command training for officers still does not fur most modern requirements. The periodic refresher training and exercises carried out in the units do not resolve the problems of systematic improvement of tactical and military-technical knowledge of officers.   | -               |
|                      | In the period between the refresher training and command exert the officers must increase their knowledge mainly by the method of private study. The majority of officers, however, study the servingulations, new combat equipment, and other military problems irregularly and unsystematically, without any check from their sercommanders.   | r<br>Lce        |
|                      | On the basis of the experience of troops we consider it possi<br>to suggest certain additions to the established procedure for<br>command training of officers.  | ble             |
|                      | Among the troops of the Kiev Military District the command training of officers was done, to a certain extent, in a new way. Apart from refresher training and exercises, command training for commanders of companies (batteries) and platoons is carried out on those days when their subunits are on detail (v naryade). The exercises are organized at battalion (batalon, divizion) level and are conducted by their commanders, deputies, and chiefs of services of the regiment.  |                 |
|                      | It was possible to achieve this by putting garrison and guard duties in order. The guards of the units were amalgamated with the garrison ones, and the number of posts in them was reduced to a minimum. At present, in the majority of units the guard duties are normally taken over by a battalion (batalon, divizion). The detail of company (battery) officers for guard and garrison duties has been sharply curtailed. As a result, several additional days per month are available for conducting command training with the commanders of platoons and companies in each battalion. | e<br>Ling<br>en |
|                      |  | 50// 10/0       |
|                      |  | 50X1-HUM        |
|                      |  |                 |
|                      |  |                 |

|   | rt - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/05/29 : CIA-RDP10-00105  | 50X1-HUM  |
|---|--|---|
| • |  | •   |
|   | Let us look at the example of the 1st Bettalion, 354 Rifle Regiment. In April 1960, the bettalion was on garriduties three timeson the 8th, 13th, and 18th. During the tectical, technical, and especially fire training were carried the commanders of the compenies and plateons not enguard duties. Those in charge of the exercises were the commander and the chiefs of the services of the regiment.   | ison guard<br>nese days<br>rried out<br>aged in |
|   | In each training period, besides the courses and come two days of command refresher training or one command-state every month is conducted with the battalion (batalon, dividenmenders, their deputies, and staff officers. The commands and the chiefs of arms of troops and services of the direct the training.   | ff exercise<br>Lzion)                           |
|   | The command officer personnel of the division and restudy systematically. Besides the staff training one day is allotted for command training.   | ciments also each month                         |
|   | Experience has shown that the organization of command of officers that we adopted fully justifies itself.  | training  |
|   | No less important is the improvement of training offi methods. After all, the level of combat training of persoon how well organized and how skilfully 'we training is cothe officers of the subunits.   | nnel dépends                                    |
|   | We paid particular attention to the preparation of of especially junior officers, for training. This preparation thoroughly planned and is conducted in an organized manner increasing the work day of the officers.   | en te   |
| , | The company (battery) commander, usually on a Friday, his training schedule for the following week to the battal (batalon, divizion) commander for his approval. In his reprecisely states by days and hours when and which platoon are free from conducting training in the subunits. At the the chief of staff of the battalion enters these hours intorganizational chart for the regular training of officers. names of the officers and the actual days and hours of the preparation for the training are shown in it, as well as the charge of training. The battalion commander, his deput. | ion port he commanders same time o the The      |
|   |  | ·   |
|   |  | 50X1-HUM  |



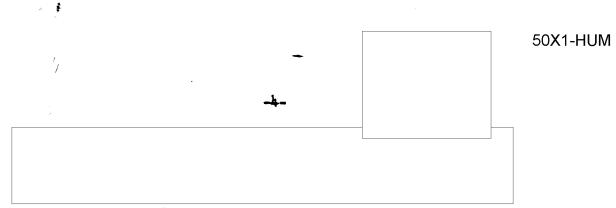
chief of staff is usually appointed to this position. Officers of the artillery subunits of a motorized rifle regiment are prepared for regular training under the direction of the artillery commanding officer.

50X1-HUM

In accordance with this chart the officers who are not themselves engaged in training assemble at the appointed time. If necessary, the person in charge checks the officers' knowledge of the service regulations and instructions relevant to the theme of the training, how they intend to organize and carry it out, and by which methods they will implement each training problem. Then the complement of the subunit taking part in it, the material support of the exercise, and the fitting out of the personnel are determined. The person in charge recommends to the officers which tactical situation it is most advisable to create and how to simulate the enemy. If necessary, he explains in what sequence the most difficult problems of the subject should be implemented and which of the training devices and visual aids are to be used. Sometimes a young officer will require assistance in drawing up a plan summary.

Thorough planning of combet and political preparation in all elements and the bringing in of senior commanders as well as master sergeants and sergeants to conduct training with the personnel gives the platoon commanders more time for more intensive preparation to conduct training in their subunits. Not more than 3 to 4 hours a day are now spent by them in the direct training of their subunits. The rest of the working day is utilized in preparing for the regular training and in improving their own knowledge.

At regimental level the officers prepare for the regular training under the direction of the regimental commander, his deputies, and chiefs of services. For each week a combined training schedule is compiled by the regiment which shows the position, rank, and surname of the officers, time and place of their preparation for the scheduled training, as well as the position, rank, and surname of the person in charge of the preparation. The procedure and sequence for conducting training with this group of officers is approximately the same as with the platoon commanders. In case of need, a move to a particular locality is organized.



|  | 50X1-HU    |
|--|------------|
|  |            |
|  |            |
|  |            |
|  |            |
| Such a system of preparation for regular training increases the responsibility of senior commanding officers to organize the instruction and the education of their subordinate officers. It gives the officers an opportunity to prepare for conducting the training a purposeful and correct systematic manner.  |            |
| in a purposeful and correct systematic manner.   | <u>.ng</u> |
| by Colonel A. Zhiltsov   |            |
| Lieutenent-Colonel I. Sevryukov  |            |
| * * *  |            |
| In cadre (skadrovannyy) units the maximum time possible should be allotted for command training of officers. It is advisable to fix the duration of the training year at eight months. One month each before the beginning of the winter and summer training periods will be utilized for the preparation of the training-material base and the converting of equipment and armament for winter and summer use. Two months will be taken up by the preparation and conducting of refresher training for the attached personnel and students. |            |
| It is advisable to allot three days a week for command training of the company (battery) commanders and their deputies. It is essentiate to have one day a week for special training of officers in the artillery, mortar, and tank subunits of motorized rifle regiments. It is desirable that this day be the last day of command training. The special training of officers of arms of troops and services of the regiments is best carried out by means of a two-day training period once a month.                                       | :1         |
| The remainder of the time will be used for private study, reparation for regular training, for party political measures, heoretical conferences, giving of lectures, etc. Time will also be equired for instructing reserve officers, assisting DOSAAF reganizations and secondary schools in military training for civilians t is also necessary to maintain the combat equipment and carry out ward and internal services.   | •          |
|  |            |
| When forming the groups for command training, one must take not account the position held by the officer, his work experience, adividual training, and the officer's general development. This arming of groups facilitates the planning of training and makes it possible to provide all groups with experienced and well-trained leaders   |            |
| adividue) training and the control of collicer, his work experience.   |            |
| odividual training, and the officer's general development. This  | 50X1-HU    |
| odividual training, and the officer's general development. This  |            |
| odividual training, and the officer's general development. This braining of groups facilitates the planning of training and makes it besible to provide all groups with experienced and well-trained leaders   |            |
| odividual training, and the officer's general development. This braining of groups facilitates the planning of training and makes it besible to provide all groups with experienced and well-trained leaders   |            |

|  | 50X1-HUM       |
|--|----------------|
|  |                |
| The unit commanders must be the real organizers of the commanders. Exercises on tactical training should be conducted by   |                |
| group leaders themselves. The best trained staff officers or the authorized deputies will be employed as assistants. For other training subjects the leaders can be staff officers and chiefs of arms of troops and services.  | eir            |
| In the subject matter of tactical training for unit and sub-<br>commanders and for officers of the operations and intelligence<br>sections (otdeleniye), it is desirable to have several subjects thingher level than the positions they have. For the remaining officers of the subjects should be selected at a level lower than the categories of the headquarters or the service. The organization units and large units of the Soviet Army must be studied together other problems. | it a<br>licers |
| Tactical training must take not less than 20 to 25 percent of the training time. Up to 15 to 20 percent must be allotted for technical training. It is essential to give the greatest attention to the study of missile equipment, weapons of mass destruction, a armament of the unit and reinforcing subunits.   |                |
| When studying new types of weapons and combat equipment, it useful to visit special units where this equipment and armament c be seen. It is advisable to make greater use of military traininfilms.   |                |
| The training must be varied in its forms and methods of implementation. The key position should be taken by the group exsolving of short tactical exercises (takticheskays latuchka), and war games in the field. Classroum instruction plays only a second role. The basic forms for their implementation are the theoretical conferences and discussions, seminars and practical instruction in special preparation, and the study of equi ment and armament.                          | iary           |
| We consider that the time has come to work out the program for command training of officers in regular units and subunits. The matter stress in this program should be laid on the Marxist-Leninist, tactical, technical, fire, and methodology training.  | r<br>Bin       |
|  | 50X1-HUM       |
| <b>-6-</b>   |                |
|  |                |
|  | j              |

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/05/29 : CIA-RDP10-00105R000403700001-2

| · ·  | - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/05/29 : CIA-RDP10-00105R   |                            |
|--|---|----------------------------|
|  |   |                            |
|  |   |                            |
|  |   |                            |
|  |   |                            |
|  |   |                            |
|  | It is useful to increase the responsibility of of command training. One of the possible ways may be the at the end of the training year. A competent commissi created for this. The results of its work will be tak when giving efficiency ratings and promoting officers position. | taking of tests on must be |
|  | by Lieutenant-Colonel   | V. Paramonov               |
|  | ₩ ₩ ₩   |                            |
|  | In our regular regiment form many   |                            |
|  | In our regular regiment, four groups have been crecommand training. Each of these groups was formed strain official position (dolzhnostnoy priznak), taking in work experience and military education of the officers   | ictly according            |
|  | The regimental commander's group consists of the commanders, their deputies and chiefs of staff of the the chief of the chemical service, the regimental engineering medical officer of the regiment. There is a top officers in it.  | cattalions,                |
|  | The regimental deputy commander's group is compose commanding officers of companies, batteries, and their There are twenty-five officers in it.   | ed of the deputies.        |
|  | The group of the chief of staff of the regiment has of the regimental staff in it. This group also contain of battalion staff for staff training.   | s the officers officers    |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | Artillery officers are instructed in the regimenta commander's group (only during the hours of special tracefficers are brought into this group for fire training positions.  | A A                        |
| o action files. Project  | At certain exercises in the regimental commander's (war games, command-staff exercises), officers of the dregimental commander's group attend, playing the part of  |                            |
|  |   | \                          |
|  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |                            |
| ・ 一番のできる。  |   |                            |
|  |   |                            |
|  |   | 50X1-HUM                   |
| u varadin velika kara na kanada kara kara kara kara kara kara kara k   |   | 50X1-HUM                   |
|  | -7-   | 50X1-HUM                   |
| Company of the Co     |   | 50X1-HUM                   |
| - Company of the Comp |   | 50X1-HUM                   |
| e je projek je   |   | 50X1-HUM                   |

| Declassified in Par | t - Sanitized Copy Approve | ed for Release 2012/05/29 | 9 : CIA-RDP10-00105R00040370 | 0001-2 |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
|                     |                            |                           |                              | X1-HUM |

The subject matter of the training for all groups is worked out by the district headquarters. Experience has, however, shown that it is impossible at the district level to provide the subjects and method of training for all regular units and subunits. It is essential to allow their commanders more initiative because the commanders of the regular units and subunits and their headquarters have more knowledge about the conditions where this or that exercise is organized, the degree of officer preparation, and the state of the

The majority of the training should be conducted in the field. A passion for lectures, group exercises, and war games in the classroom only brings harm to the field training of the officers.

Taking into account the shortcomings that existed last year, we organized officer training somewhat differently.

Pirst of all the plan was worked out for the whole winter training period. Pive or six days before the beginning of the next month a more specific training schedule is compiled. These are planned for three successive days. One day per week is allotted for maintenance of equipment, one day for mobilization work, and one day for study of military publications. With such planning the officers know exactly what they will be doing during the following week.

The conducting of training during three successive training days in a week permits a considerably deeper study of the training problems. The attendance at the training is also increased.

In the experience of past years the plans for the command training, worked out in the regiment and confirmed by the senior commanders, were very frequently changed and amended by them to such an extent that they were actually completely destroyed. This affects training very unfavorably and should not be permitted.

last year we brought in the battalion commanders and their chiefs of staff to conduct training with officers. This makes it possible for a large number of officers to gain experience in training methods, in the working out of short exercises, group exercises, etc. The practical training was conducted mainly in the field with means of radio communication. The field training of the officers improved considerably.

50X1-HUM

| Declassified in Part | 50 <b>X1-HLIM</b><br>Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/05/29 : CIA-RDP10-00105R000403700001-  | ·2  |
|----------------------|--|-----|
|                      | Night Close A  |     |
|                      | Hight field training with officers, without the requisite lighting and marking, does not produce anything, and to organize this in a regular regiment is almost impossible because there are no enlisted men or MCO's, and the necessary means of communication are not available. There are not even sufficient means of transport night training of officers in each regiment should be organized, laking into account the capabilities of the regiment. |     |
|                      | Individual socialist competition has developed among our officers. The totaling of the results of the training for the mouth and checking the fulfilment of the socialist obligations improve those who are lagging. The results of the officer training were found to be higher than in previous years.   |     |
|                      | In order that the officers of the cadre units and subunits do not lose their skills in training and educating personnel they should be sent to line units after two to three years. It is also useful to detail them as usepires at exercises, to commissions checking combat and political training in line units, and to various systematic of the army one can still retain the required number of well-trained officer cadres.                         |     |
|                      | by Guards Colonel V. Chudin  |     |
|                      |  |     |
|                      |  |     |
| •                    | 50X1-H   | IUM |
|                      | · <b>-9</b> -  |     |
|                      |  |     |